

Fig . 1

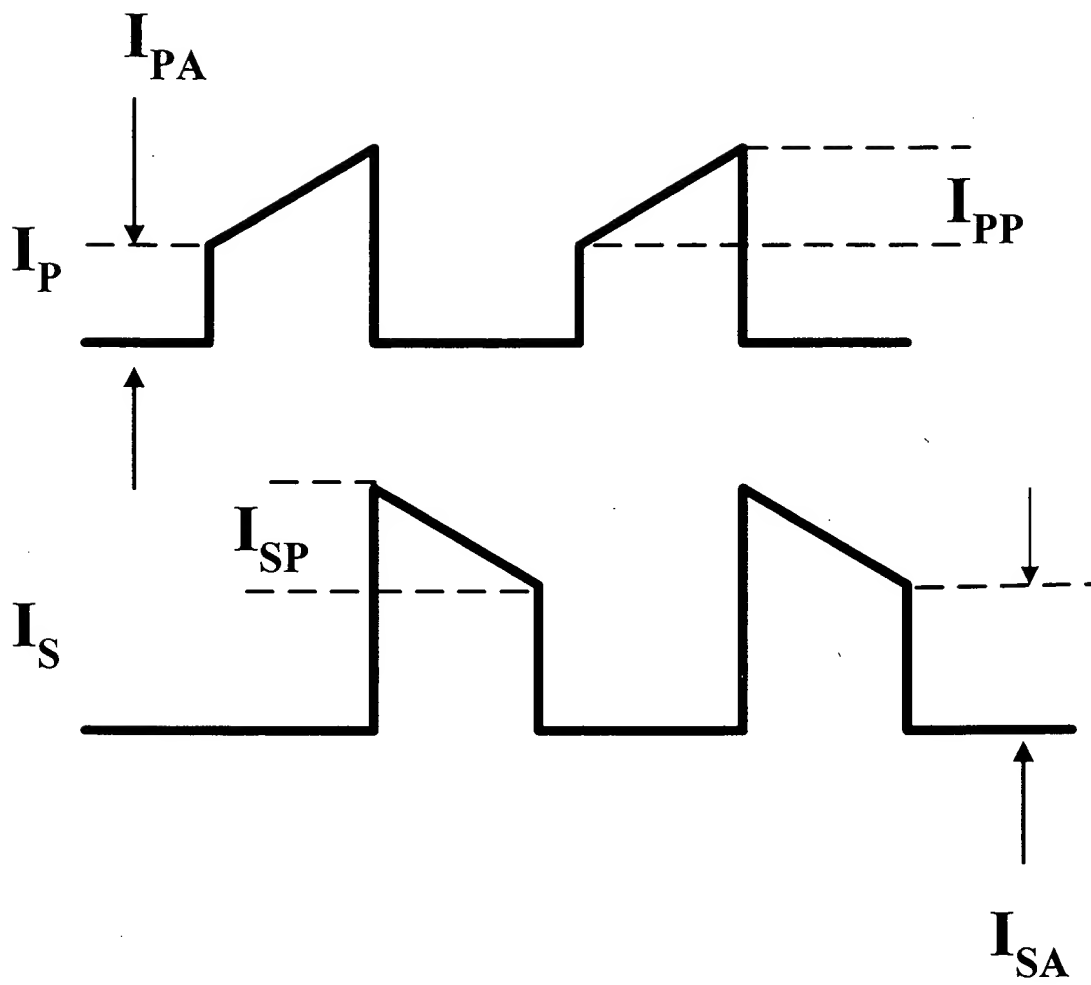


Fig . 2

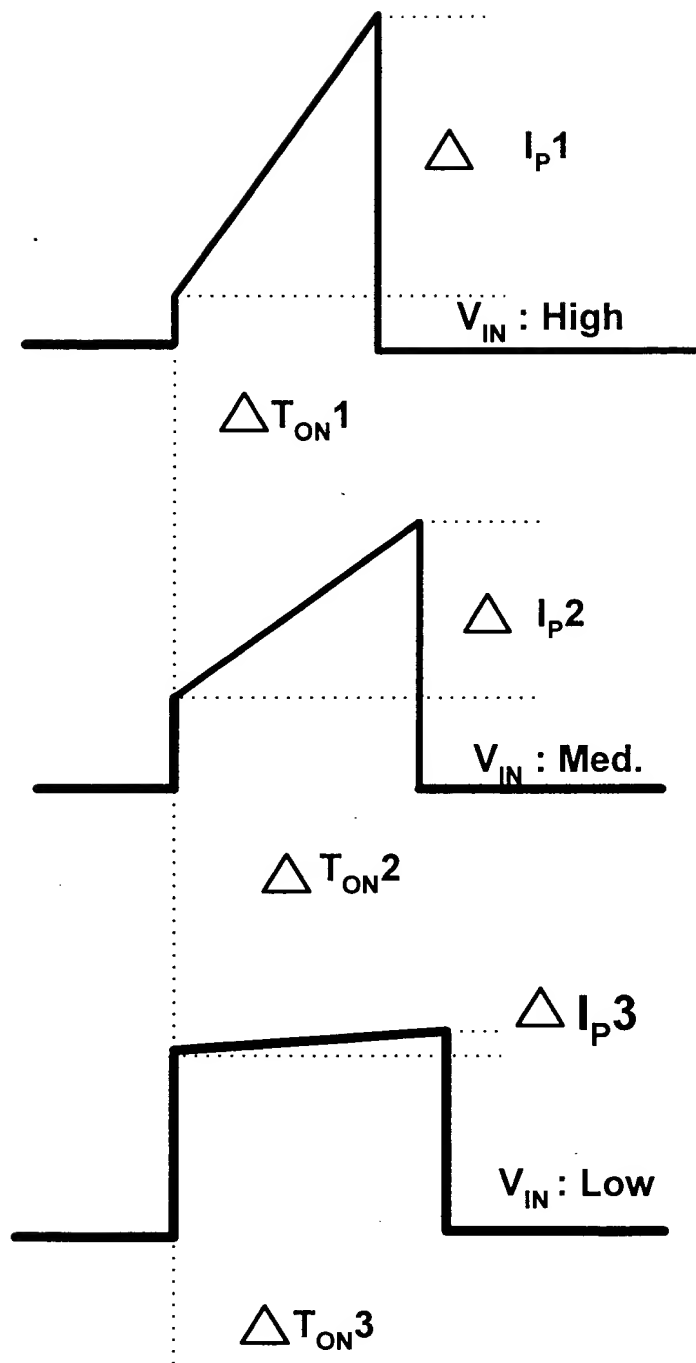


Fig . 3

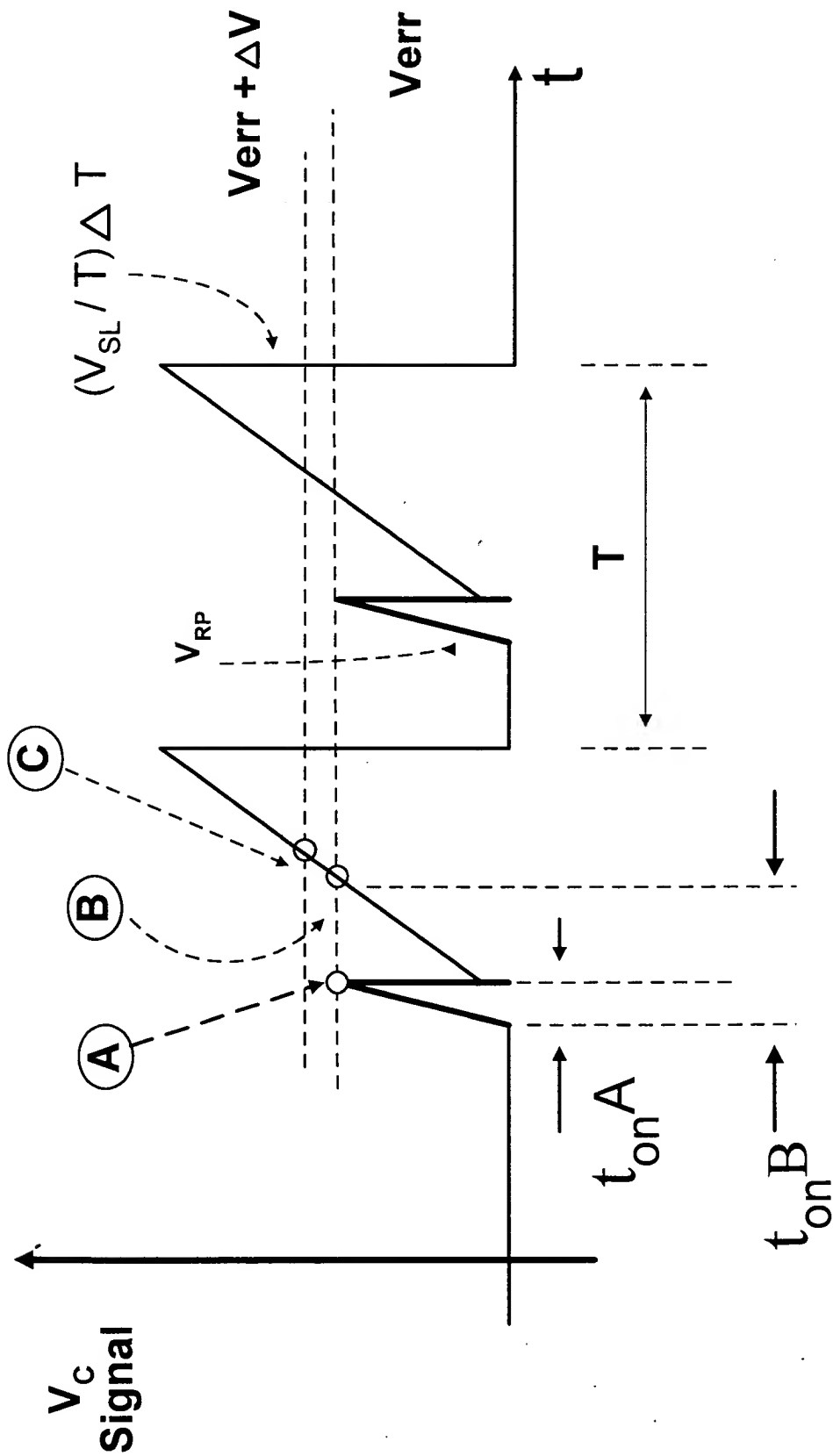


Fig . 4

The diagram shows a precision rectifier circuit. The input  $V_{IN}$  is connected to a resistor network. A voltage reference  $V_R$  is provided. The circuit includes a comparator (Comp) and a latch (R, S, Q). The output of the latch is connected to a feedback loop through a resistor  $R_p$ . The output voltage is  $V_o$ . The circuit also includes an oscillator (OSC) and a diode network (U<sub>2</sub>) connected to an error amplifier (EA, U<sub>3</sub>).

**Fig . 5**

The diagram shows a precision rectifier circuit. The input  $V_{IN}$  is connected to a resistor network. A feedback loop is formed by a resistor and a capacitor. The output  $V_O$  is connected to a load resistor  $R_P$ . A reference voltage  $V_R$  is provided by a separate source. The circuit includes an operational amplifier (OA) and a diode network. The output of the OA is connected to the load resistor  $R_P$ . The reference voltage  $V_R$  is connected to the input of the OA. The output of the OA is also connected to the input of the diode network. The diode network consists of two diodes and a resistor. The output of the diode network is connected to the load resistor  $R_P$ . The circuit is labeled with various components:  $V_{IN}$ ,  $V_O$ ,  $V_R$ ,  $R_P$ ,  $U_2$ ,  $U_3$ , and  $EA$ .

**Fig . 6**

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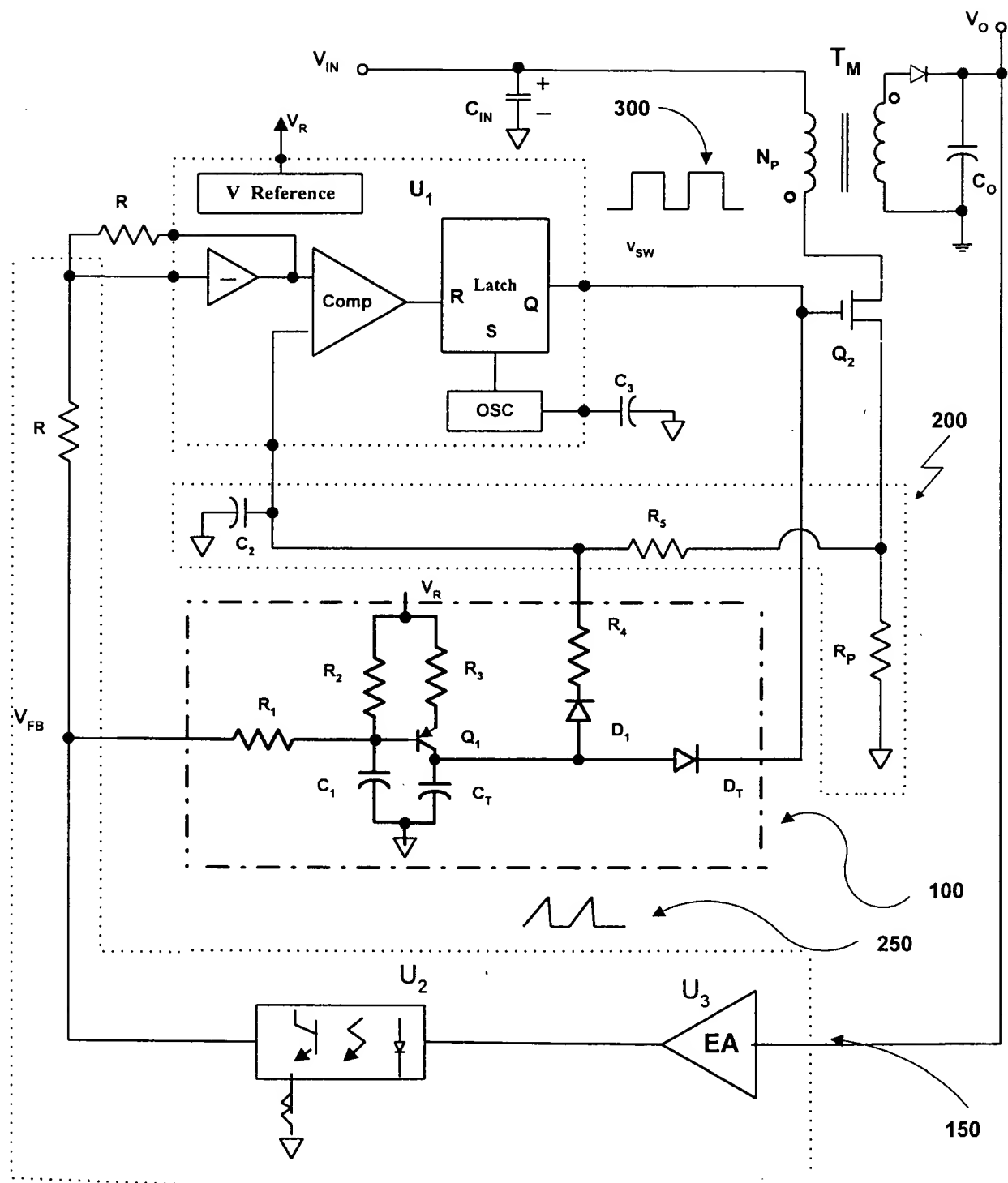


Fig . 7

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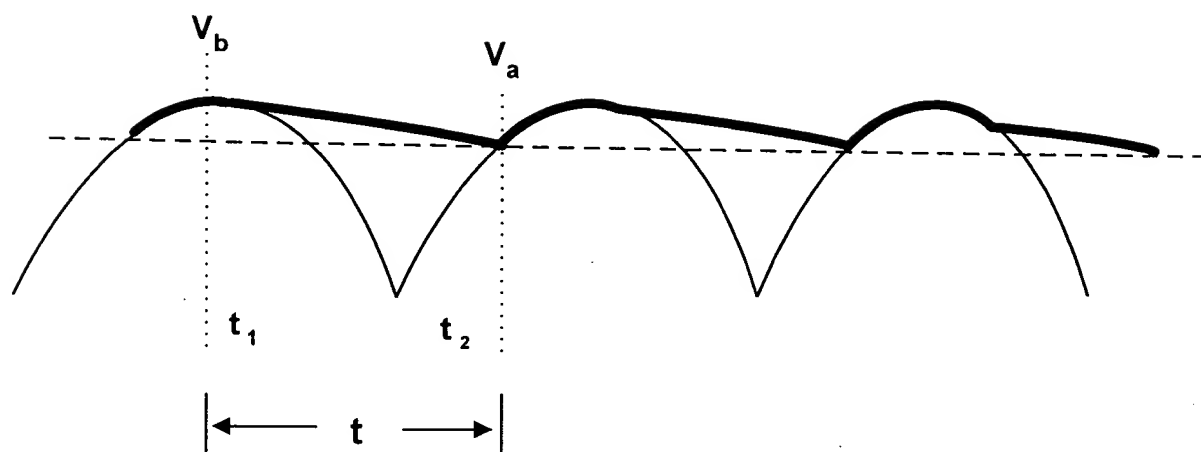


Fig . 8